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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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August 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m.

Humidity 87 "

August 5, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86

Humidity 90 "

7423 日七初月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

六月五日英港八月五日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
50c PER ANNUM

## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

FIVE STEAMERS AND TWO SCHOONERS ARE REPORTED SUNK.  
THE FRENCH CAPTURED THIAUMONT WORK BUT HAD TO EVACUATE IT.  
THE BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED A FEW MORE PRISONERS.  
TWO ITALIAN SUBMARINES FAILING TO RETURN ARE CONSIDERED LOST.  
ITALY HAS RENOUNCED THE ITALO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.  
THE U.S. PROGRESSIVES HAVE DECIDED NOT TO ENTER A CANDIDATE.  
THE CAPTURE OF FLEURY ENABLES FRENCH TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.  
THE BRITISH HAVE GAINED SOME GROUND TO THE WEST OF POZIERES.  
THE BELGIANS HAVE OCCUPIED AN IMPORTANT PORT IN EAST AFRICA.  
KING HAS CONGRATULATED GENERAL SMUTS ON CONTINUED PROGRESS.  
GERMANY ADMITS THAT AN ALLIED AIR SQUADRON ATTACKED NAMUR.  
THERE HAS BEEN STUBBORN FIGHTING ON FLEURY-THIAUMONT FRONT.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Position of the French Line.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 12.50 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the French line on the right bank of the Meuse now passes to the west of Thiaumont, extending for 500 metres southward at the foot of Hill 320.

The capture of Fleury enables the French seriously to consolidate their defensive positions.

A British Gain.

August 4, 2.55 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—As a result of minor operations to the west of Pozieres, we have gained some ground.

In other minor operations to the north of Bapaume Le Petit and to the north-west of Delville wood we captured a few prisoners.

There has been considerable mutual artillery fire on various portions of the front.

Furious Fighting on French Front.

August 4, 4.10 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Fighting continues on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, where the Germans attacked all night long most stubbornly.

The fighting at Fleury was equally violent, and, after several fruitless attempts, all preceded by intense artillery work, where live fighting continues.

French air squadrons bombed the railway station and munition factory at Moyon and railway stations and bivouacs on the Somme. During the fighting we even carried the Thiaumont works, but evacuated it under an enemy bombardment.

Attempts to dislodge us from the south-east of Fleury failed, while an attack on our new positions to the east of Vacher-en-Ville was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been very heavy artillery fire in the Nœux Chaptre Chenois region.

Allied Squadron Attacks Namur.

August 4, 8.55 p.m.

A German communiqué admits that an Allied air squadron attacked Namur and adds the usual unconvincing comment that there was small material damage.

### BELGIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT PORT.

August 4, 11.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that according to a communiqué, the Belgians have occupied Kigoma and Ujiji, a most important German port on Lake Tanganyika at the terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salaam.

### MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

August 4, 12.50 p.m.

The following steamers are sunk:—Britannic and Gravell (British), John Wilson (Norwegian), and Kohina Maru (Japanese).

August 4, 3.15 p.m.

The Italian steamer Cittadella Messina and two British schooners are sunk.

### THE RUPTURE BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY.

August 4, 1.35 p.m.

Italy has renounced the Italo-German Commercial Treaty, thus marking a further advance towards a complete rupture.

### U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

August 4, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Indianapolis states that the Progressive Party has decided not to enter a candidate for the Presidency in place of Mr. Roosevelt.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 4.10 p.m.

The second anniversary of the declaration of war was commemorated by services of intercession, including one at Buckingham Palace, at which the Primate preached. Their Majesties attended.

There were also meetings throughout the country, the principal of which was held at Queen's Hall, where Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law spoke.

Cheerful messages from French and British statesmen are published, Mr. Lloyd George saying:—“Victory is coming to the Allies with the grim tread of destiny. Germany's chance of victory is past.”

### AERIAL ACTIVITY ON EGYPTIAN FRONT.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

General Murray reports that the enemy aeroplanes, on August 3, attacked the shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia. Many bombs were dropped, but there was no damage.

An aviator was wrecked in an aerial fight at Salmunia on August 2.

### THE KING CONGRATULATES GENERAL SMUTS.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Smuts his admiration at the latter's continuous progress, despite natural difficulties and the determined enemy. General Smuts is asked to convey to all ranks His Majesty's appreciation of their skill and courage.

### ITALIAN SUBMARINES LOST.

August 4, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that it is officially announced that two Italian submarines left on a mission to the enemy coasts and have not returned. They must, therefore, be considered as lost.

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE 600 GERMANS.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—After desperate fighting, we threw back the enemy across the Stavok river, a tributary on the left bank of the Stokhod, capturing six-hundred Germans and twelve machine-guns.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.)

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

August 3, 12.30 p.m.

Brevet Colonel J. Hill, of the 15th Sikhs, has been gazetted Aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King.

### DEUTSCHLAND OUTSIDE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

August 3, 12.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the Deutschland has passed outside the three mile limit.

### FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

#### German Barbarity Unveiled.

August 4, 5.15 p.m.

The publication of a French yellow book with full details of the ruthless deportations of 25,000 inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing calls the attention of the world to the exceptional barbarity of carrying these French people into practical slavery for the purpose of doing the enemy's work behind the German lines.

M. Briand, in a moving despatch, describes the heart-breaking scenes at the violent separation of families. The deportees are forced to work inhuman hours, unpaid and underfed, and liable to flogging and other odious punishments. The view recorded of the German atrocities and the fate of the women who are employed as cooks for the troops and servants for the officers is appalling. The black picture contrasts with the splendid spirit of the victims, who shouted “Vive la France” and sang the Marseillaise when leaving their homes.

### THE FRYATT MURDER.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was carefully considering action regarding Captain Fryatt, and endeavouring to obtain from the United States embassy a full account of the circumstances. He hoped to be able to make a definite announcement before the adjournment. The suggestion that German property in England should be arrested till justice is done would be kept in view.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

British Gain More Ground.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 1.00 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states that ground has been gained north of Bapaume-le-petit. Strong attacks on Delville wood were repulsed.

The report continues: It was a bombing attack which gained the ground at Bapaume. Four strong enemy detachments attacked Delville wood in the night. They were allowed to approach to close range before the British fired, repulsing them with heavy loss. Our heavy artillery bombarded a strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, was shelled by our field guns. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at other points on the Somme front. Two enemy aeroplanes were felled. One was apparently of a new pattern. Three British machines were brought down by gunfire.

The Capture of Fleury.

August 4, 1.15 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states: There was no infantry action on the Somme front. On the right of the Meuse we continued our attacks on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, and captured all the trenches between these points, and the village of Fleury, taking 650 prisoners, bringing the total of wounded prisoners taken on the right of the Meuse to 750 since August 1. Fleury fell in a brilliant joint attack from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. The French, in an attack in the Le Chenois region, re-captured most of the ground lost on Tuesday.

French battle-planes on the Somme were most active. They felled four German machines, while two others were badly hit and dived vertically into the German lines.

### INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

In the House of Lords the Government of India Amendment Bill was read a third time. The Commissions Bill was read a second time.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

Messrs. S. Montagu and Co. report that the tone of the market is steady. The offerings from America have shrunk appreciably, possibly owing to purchases in New York on account of Uruguay. It is believed that other South American countries are not disposed to increase their silver coinage, as supplies are not forthcoming from China or elsewhere. Business has not been active.

### MR. BONAR LAW AND THE CEYLON RIOTS.

August 3, 11.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, speaking on the colonial estimates, Mr. Bonar Law, alluding to the Ceylon riots, said he had examined the whole affair and had concluded that Sir R. Chalmers, in a most difficult situation, had dealt with a dangerous problem with the greatest fairness, wisdom and success. He, Mr. Bonar Law, had always refused an enquiry because the riots were due to disturbance caused by the war. The House had to decide whether to trust the Government of Ceylon or not. He deprecated any action which might give the impression that the government of Ceylon was directed from England.

### RUSSIANS FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

August 4, 1.30 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states: Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Stokhod. The Russians in the Caucasus, in the direction of Diarbekir, stormed with the bayonet the Turkish works between Much and Mamakhatun, capturing 300. The attacks continue and prisoners are flowing in.

### DASTARDLY SUBMARINE ATTACK.

August 4, 2.05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that 28 of the survivors of the mailboat Letimbro have arrived. She carried 57 crew and 113 passengers, including women and children. The submarine was observed four miles off. She chased the Letimbro, shelling her continuously. When overtaken half an hour later the Letimbro lowered her boats, which the submarine shelled, smashing five. It is believed that the occupants were drowned. Many were killed by the shells.

### WHY CASEMENT WAS NOT REPRIVED.

August 4, 3.00 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government carefully and repeatedly considered the circumstances before deciding not to reprimand Casement. Evidence obtained since the trial showed that the traitor agreed with the German Government to employ an Irish brigade in Egypt.

(Continued on page 5).

## HOW GERMANY FIGHTS FOOD SCARCITY.

### Work of Travelling Kitchens.

The weekly meat ration at Berlin, which had been increased from 300 up to 330 and then to 360 grams, has again dwindled to 300 for each person. Many people, it appears, had been unable to obtain from their butchers the ration mentioned on their menu cards. It has further been decided that instead of the 5 pounds of potatoes thus far allowed per week at Berlin, an extra ration of 250 grams of bread will be obtainable. In this manner other food has been substituted, now that potatoes are scarce.

Because of the scarcity of meat, the Baden Government has decided to promote the sale of fish. All inhabitants of Constance will henceforward be allowed to fish freely in the lake. The Baden Chamber of Commerce has established an extensive plant at Estingen for the preservation of fruit without sugar, where 30,000 pounds of fresh fruit are daily handled.

In many cities experiments have been made since the beginning of the war with feeding on a large scale. Large establishments were initiated at Hamburg in September 1914, which daily supplied cheap but good food to over 100,000 persons, writes a German correspondent to the N. Rottwadeneh. At Frankfurt-on-Main kitchens have been established where the wives of men at the front can obtain a meal for Mk. 0.20 and others at the cost price, which is Mk. 0.33.

In Berlin and suburbs plans are afoot to extend the kitchens for the lower and middle classes. One of these kitchens cooks every day meals for 1,000 persons and supplies for Mk. 0.30 a meal, consisting of 60 to 70 grams of meat and a pound of potatoes and vegetables. At Karlsruhe two kitchens prepare every day 800 to 1,200 liters of stew. The cost price is from Mk. 0.35 to Mk. 0.40 per ration, but only Mk. 0.25 is paid. From the two central kitchens the food is carried by moveable kitchens to five different points of the city and there distributed on the production of food cards.

At present, the correspondent continues, there is no reason to force all classes of society to get their meals from the central kitchens. But the central feeding is an advantage to all classes of society, both well-to-do and needy. The housewives need waste no more time on the buying and preparing of the food.

### Quick Promotion.

The war is responsible for quick promotions in the Navy as well as in the Army. When the war began, says the Malay Mail, a nephew of an old resident in Kuala Lumpur was a recently joined midshipman on the China station. Since then he has been in action, been mentioned in despatches and is now a



## GENERAL NEWS.

"Chinese Prince" Appeal.  
An appeal is being made in the case of the British liner Chinese Prince which was fined P50,000 for her failure to account for 2,012 packages of her manifested cargo upon her arrival in this port on July 4. All the papers pertaining to the case were forwarded by the Collector of Customs to the Court of First Instance of Manila on July 24 at the request of the attorneys for the local agent of the vessel, Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.

Minimum Wage for Women.  
Speaking at the annual conference of the Woman's Co-operative Guild, at the Central Hall, Westminster, Miss Bindfield declared that there would probably be a pronouncement in the House of Commons upon wages: If it was not sufficient to them she hoped that the conference would express an opinion to that effect. They wanted a general minimum wage of 5s. per hour, and if that was not granted the trade unionists of the country would help them to kick up such a row as there never was. (cheers.)

An Emphatic Protest.  
M. Pichon publishes in the Journal an emphatic protest against German cruelty to prisoners. He declares that they are deprived of food, beaten, compelled to work beyond their strength, subjected to odious discipline and imprisoned on the smallest pretext. They are also overcrowded in revolting places. The sick are allowed to die unattended. M. Pichon concludes: "We must expect such treatment from a nation responsible for brutality and savagery throughout the war. It will be necessary for the Allies to take common action in systematic reprisals."

The First Atlantic Liner.  
The forerunner of all the Atlantic greyhounds was the Great Western, which, says the *Globe*, was the first vessel built for the purpose, although an Irish packet, the Sirius, reached New York on the same day, having been started four days earlier in rivalry with the Great Western, which was designed by Bansi and launched at Bristol, whence she sailed on her maiden voyage on Sunday, April 8, 1838, and reached New York in 14 days. She ran for some time, but it needed the founder of the Cunard line to come from Halifax and organize a profitable service by securing the support of the Government.

New Shipbuilding Centre.  
In view of the great demand for new merchant shipping which may be expected for some years, plans are understood to be in preparation for the development of the shipbuilding industry at Bristol Channel ports. Some of the ships have in the past been in that district, but of late years shipbuilding there has given place to shiprepairing. Some well-known names are connected with the proposed scheme, which, it is believed, though not yet very far advanced, is on a large scale. The Bristol Channel district is favourably situated for importing iron ore, and has the advantage of coal.

Radical and German Music.  
With respect to the controversial question of performances of German music here at the present time, Radical contemporaries have a note plainly tending to favour it. performance. We are told that "men in khaki formed a very considerable percentage of the patrons all over the house" at a Wagnerian performance. The point to be observed is that in ordinary times there would have been no such exaltation of the German ideal. Wagner might have been played to empty houses for all our Radical friends cared about him in pre-war days, and a reference to "Maurit's" enchanting "Magic Flute" would probably have been sought in vain. Autre temps autres mœurs. But we are not convinced at the same.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the *DRY DAIRY* is sure to tempt you.

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## DECLINING BIRTH RATE.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Commission Suggests State Bonuses.

Eastern Extension, Australasia &amp; China Telegraph Co.

Many suggestions for arresting Great Britain's declining birth rate are made by the Commission of Inquiry which was appointed in 1913 by the National Council of Public Morals. The Commission obtained official recognition and was presided over for two years by Bishop Boyd Carpenter until failing health obliged him to resign, and his place was taken by Dean Inge.

The result of the Commission's labour, in part, is now presented in a volume published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Ltd. The evidence was too voluminous to be published in its entirety, but nothing of importance has been deleted by the editor. It may be added that the expense of the Commission and the publication of the report have been wholly defrayed by the National Council. The report is divided into five chapters, and there is also an "Addition to the Report" signed by all the members of the Commission except the chairman, which makes further recommendations. Among other things, it declares that:

Without any desire for imperial domination of commercial exploitation, or military and judgement of other races, Britain must, in view of what has been advanced, regard with grave concern her falling birth rate, and take such practical steps as may be within her power to arrest the decline, and, if possible, reverse the rate to a higher figure. Some of the suggestions are as follows:

The "living" wage.

State bonuses to families, when the earnings do not amount to \$100 or \$120 a year for all children who attain the age of 14 years.

Further remission of income tax for each child.

Facilities for a good, cheap education above the standard of the elementary school.

Improvement in housing accommodation.

Attention is also drawn to the appalling, infantile and child mortality, which must be ascribed to preventable causes.

"We find that the sum of the

mother before child-birth is as important as the care of the child after its birth."

The decline is not, to any important extent, it is added, due to alterations in the marriage rate or to a rise of the mean age at marriage, but is due to consecutive pregnancies.

The decline is more marked among the more prosperous classes.

The Commission puts on record its opinion that the housing question, both in town and country, makes the rearing of large families by the working classes a matter of great difficulty, and

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Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings, House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agent there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## MARRIAGES.

BARRIE—BANKS.—June 17, at Greenock, R. F. Barrie to Thomasina, daughter of late T. Banks, Hongkong.

CRAWFORD—TOMES.—July 1, at London, Major R. D. Crawford, D.S.O.; R.A., to Gertrude Margaret, daughter of C. A. Tomes, of New York.

PAYNE—HOYLAND.—June 17, at Dore, Capt. F. G. Payne, of Shanghai, to Birdie, daughter of late G. E. Hoyland.

WILLIAMS—GRANT MACKENZIE.—June 24, at Harrow Weald, Gordon Williams, Captain, the Welsh Regt., to Phyllis Janet, daughter of late J. Grant Mackenzie, of Shanghai.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

## HONGKONG AND EDUCATION.

The "Report of the Director of Education for 1915," which is just to hand, is what most of such masterpieces are, in that it tells us a good deal of what we know and a good deal of what we really want to know—and, incidentally, omits much of what we really should like to know. From the present Report, we learn, among other things, that the Colony spent \$242,359 on education (after deducting school fees received) last year. If the Colony can afford to indulge its passion for education for educating the Chinese, to the extent of laying out that amount—"the largest spent in any year"—in war time, our local finances must surely be in a much better condition than we have imagined. The bulk of the pamphlet consists of excerpts from the examiners' reports of the different schools. Beyond these, there is little, save the above-mentioned financial statement and the very interesting announcement that two masters from Government schools were lent to the Postal censor and were thus lost to the department; and that the Director of Education himself has been "largely occupied with Censorship duties, and several masters have been similarly engaged for various periods."

One of the things which we should have liked to know is whether or not a schoolmaster—or a Director of Education—who leaves his school work for censor duties, draws both school and censorship pay. This is not the place in which to talk about censorship arrangements, but it seems to us rather hard on parents who are paying for education that their sons' schooling should have to suffer merely for the convenience of this temporary department. If the censorship duties are paid for, one would think that there are many men in the Colony, not in Government employment whose need of extra money is greater than that of the average Government servant, and who are quite as well-qualified for the duties entailed as the average schoolmaster. But that by the way.

The main thing is that whether the Director of Education is absent or present, matters seem to go on pretty much the same, and the proportion of Chinese boys who speak and write intelligible English pretty much what it always has been—a very small one. It appears to us that our Education Department is very thorough in the things that do not matter, and that it absolutely refuses to apply itself to the two educational points that are of first importance: the teaching of English and the providing of a middle-class school for boys of purely European blood. These are the two things that the Chinese ask of the Department, and that the Department inexorably declines to grant. The result, of course, is that the business man who takes an office boy direct from school has to begin by teaching him English—or else to put up with the annoyances that arise out of the youth's ignorance thereof; and that the married man with a moderate income must submit to the constant drain on his purse which the sending of his boys home to be educated implies. When the Government can turn its august mind in the direction of these two crying disgraces and endeavour to abolish them, it may begin to win the confidence and respect of the Chinese and British taxpayers.

## After the War.

Mr. Asquith's statement of the reasons for the holding of the Paris Economic Conference—"to convince the enemy that the Allies are resolved to wage war with the same unity and determination economically as militarily"—embodies a refreshing reminder that we shall not have finished with the enemy when he is beaten on the field of battle. Knowing the Germans' reputation for organisation and commercial adaptability, the war, had it not been preceded by the clash of arms, might well be more severe and protracted than the present military conflict. As it is, we all know, as the Prime Minister remarked, that Germany is already organising her industries for the coming commercial combat, and though she will necessarily be handicapped in consequence of the economic exhaustion caused by the war, we may depend upon it that she will use the whole of her remaining power and energy to regain her position in the world markets. In the Far East, especially, we may anticipate a sharp revival of competition. In view of that almost assured certainty, we hope that even now some special co-operative steps will be taken by Allied interests on the spot to cut the ground from under the enemy's feet. Hongkong, as the premier commercial centre of the East, and a British port withal, might well give the lead by summoning some kind of Allied Conference, enjoying official support, for the express purpose of advising the Allied Governments on the general situation, cut East and of making concrete proposals for inclusion in the general scheme when it comes to be framed.

## A Beginning.

At any rate, the local Government and the General Chamber of Commerce might, as a beginning, put their heads together and see whether or not some such idea is within the range of practical politics. Now is the time to act. The war, as Mr. Asquith stated, has certainly opened our eyes to the full meaning of the German system of economic penetration and the uses to which it is put in war-time. We know something of what that policy of "peaceful penetration" was doing even in Hongkong, and no doubt much that is illuminating along the same lines could be revealed from other parts of the Far East. At any rate, now is the time for Allied interests in all parts of the world to aim at securing the control of the products of their respective countries, and to make it impossible for the Germans to regain the hold which they formerly enjoyed in this and other respects.

## Pulmonary Diseases.

We have recently commented, on more than one occasion, on the alarming prevalence of pulmonary diseases among the Chinese community in Hongkong. A remark in the annual report dealing with the Tang Wah Hospital impels us to return to the subject. It is there stated that there were 472 cases of pulmonary phthisis admitted to the hospital during last year, with mortality of no less than 60.05 per cent. Dr. McKenna, in making the report, says that much improvement cannot be hoped for from any form of therapy at present in use, "under such general conditions as must inevitably be found in a hospital situated in the centre of a densely-populated neighbourhood." That observation deserves serious contemplation by the Government. The alarming growth of tuberculosis and allied diseases amongst the Chinese of the Colony demands thorough investigation, and it is the duty of the authorities to take special means, bacteriopreventive and otherwise, for combating the evil consequences thereof. Sooner or later, the establishment of some kind of sanatorium will have to be taken into consideration.

## The Palisade.

This evening at the Palisade, Kowloon, the famous string band of the Empress of Asia will attend. This, with the very fine programmes of pictures, should attract many patrons.

## DAY BY DAY.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SAY WHICH COURSE OF CONDUCT HAS DONE MORE HARM IN THE TREATMENT OF EASTERS—DISCOURTESY AND VIOLENCE ON THE ONE HAND, OR MAUDLIN SENTIMENTALITY AND NAIF CREDULITY ON THE OTHER. BOTH EXTREMES SHOULD BE SCRUPULOUSLY AVOIDED.—Lord Cromer.

## The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine. (1915, 78 fine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 86; fine. (1915, 84 fine.)

## The Mails.

Australian Mail—Due per a.s. Taiyuan to-day.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1d. 16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of the late Lord Tennyson (1809).

## Notice to Mariners.

The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that it has been reported that the Lightship off Simbar Cape, Taujung Pegar, is missing. Masters are warned to navigate with caution.

## Land Sale.

Rural Building Lot No. 139, above Findlay Road, The Peak, to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on August 21. It contains about 16,480 square feet and the upset price is \$1,975.

## Murder Charge.

In connection with the murder which took place at Hunghom recently, when a man was found killed in his house, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the offence. A remand was ordered.

## Alleged Murder.

A murder is alleged to have taken place in Stanley Street last evening, when a man aged 38 was stabbed so severely that he died. Another man was charged at the Magistracy this morning in connection with the affair and a remand was ordered.

Inspector Wilden made a search of a cubicle at 2, First Street yesterday and found five vials of opium in a box under the table. A woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court and was defended by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who applied for a remand. The case was fixed to be heard on Tuesday morning next.

Rear Admiral Ward. Rear-Admiral Nelson Ward, M.V.O., who has just been advanced to flag rank, was an officer of the old Barfleur when the China War of 1900 broke out. He served with the Naval Brigade landed from the China Squadron, and took part in the expedition. He was navigating officer of the Ophir when Their Majesties visited the Colonies some years ago.

## War Lists.

The Gazette publishes an additional list of firms which are being wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916. There is also published, an amended list of persons and bodies of persons incorporated, and unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, Hongkong, 1916, No. 3.

## Snatcher Sentenced.

A man was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to snatch half-crown and a silver dollar from a woman in Yammati yesterday. It appeared that the woman was walking along with her sister when the man rushed at her and attempted to take the money from her pocket. She grabbed him and he was arrested by a constable. His Worship sentenced the man to two months' hard labour.

Quarrel on a Launch. A quarrel took place between the engine staff and the deck staff of a launch which was at Tai Kok Dock and during the fight which ensued one of the men produced a very dangerous-looking weapon and stabbed the coxswain in the side. The man stabbed was so seriously hurt that he still remains in hospital. His assailant was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning with causing grievous bodily harm and was remanded for a week.

## 1891.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 29, 1891.)

## 1891.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for August 5, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$199 per cent premium sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance—\$1,275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$107 per share, sales.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$162 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$310 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$199 per cent, premium, sales and sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$32 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$65 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S. N. Company—\$30 per cent dia, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$182 per share, sales and sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Kopo Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$113 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$62 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$19 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

## PORT OF HONGKONG.

Annual Report by the Health Officer.

The annual report by Dr. G. P. Jordan, Health Officer of the Port, for 1915, states:—

During the year under review Dr. Jordan returned from home furlough and resumed his duties on the 12th July, 1914. The work of the department has therefore been carried by Dr. Jordan, Dr. Key and Dr. Lindsey Woods.

Daily Inspection of Ships Arriving in Port.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. all vessels entering port are boarded and particulars of the voyage, as to any sickness from the last port of departure and during the voyage, are duly recorded on the approved forms and certified by the master or ship's surgeon if the vessel carries a surgeon. Vessels coming from any infected port have all passengers and crews undergo special examination in quarantine.

During the year 1915 there were 7,861 arrivals in port. Of this number 3,998 were under the British flag and 3,873 were under various foreign flags.

River steamers are only boarded when any infectious diseases are reported; there are not included in the above figures.

Medical Examination of Emigrants.

The total number of emigrants passed this year were 67,882 and there were 820 rejections.

Of this total, 41,873 proceeded to the Straits Settlements, while the remaining 26,109 left for other ports, such as San Francisco, British Columbia, Java, etc.

## Quarantine Duty.

Under this heading must be included the special examinations which are required for the medical inspection of ships which come into quarantine from infected ports, or having any suspicion of infectious disease on board.

During the year five ships were detained in quarantine for the following diseases:—Small-pox, 3 cases; cholera, 7 cases.

## SINGAPORE TAXATION.

## Tobacco and Cigarette Duties.

The elaborate table of the new tobacco and cigarette duties published in the "Gazette of Friday," will enable consumers to judge whether the increase of price by the retailers is to simply recoup them for the duty, or is used to put on an extra squeeze.

On tobacco the duty is either 40 cents per lb, or 75 cents. The rates on each smoker's particular brand will therefore be either ten cents the quarter lb; or 184 cents. The complete list in too long to publish but these are some of the more popular brands.

Duty 184 cents per 1 lb.—Ardath, Capstan mild (and mixture); John Cotton, Oraven, Garrick, Grapnel, Glasgow Mixtures, Player's Navy Cut, Spring-box Selections, Sweet Chestnut, Three Castles, Three Nuns,

Duty 10 cents per 1 lb.—Bond of Union; Capstan medium and full, Golden Honey Dew (Ardath), Log Cabin Cope's Navy Cut, Richmond Mixture.

Chinese, Indian and Japanese tobacco pays \$10 per pikul, i.e. ten cents a cent, less than a cent a pikul, of which

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## MESOPOTAMIA RAILWAY SCHEME.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

August 4, 12.50 p.m.  
The "Times" states that it is understood that a scheme for a railway in Mesopotamia has been passed. It will be necessary first to lay a causeway.

## TWO YEARS OF WAR.

August 4, 9.45 a.m.

Mr. Balfour's statement is one of the many reviews of the war published in connection with the second anniversary. These have been most inspiring, showing that though the Allies have captured a million square miles of territory, compared with a hundred and seventy thousand, the Allies' advantage must not be measured in miles. They have, at length, secured the initiative in Europe, a result to which the collapse of the German at Verdun and in the battle off Jutland materially contributed.

As the "Times" says, the German record of the past eight months is a blank negation, but the task of the Allies is still most arduous. The Germans still stand fast on their main fronts east and west, from which it may take a long time to expel them. Yet the inspiring results of the fighting on the Somme, and the Russian pressure on the east, show that the task can be accomplished. The troops of the Allies are absolutely confident in victory.

It is universally emphasised that the British Navy has already proved that it is a decisive factor in the war, while there is no more striking feature of the struggle than the rebirth of the British nation. As Mr. Bonar Law said in the colonial estimates debate in the House of Commons last evening, one of the outstanding facts of the war is the wonderful part played by the United Kingdom and every part of the Empire.

## SPANISH NEUTRALITY.

## Barcelona and German Submarines.

Barcelona is governed from Madrid as completely as any other provincial capital in Spain; but the difference between the remotest and most aloof capitals in Europe and the great city of the Mediterranean, humbling with life and work and in direct contact with every quarter of the civilised world especially with France, is infinite and incalculable. Between Castile and Catalonia there is little contact and less sympathy, and perhaps the only point on which they agree is in the conviction that Spain's neutrality must be preserved.

This attitude is very well reflected by the *Vanguardia*, which, in size, seriousness, and circulation, as well as in completeness of organisation, is the most important paper in Catalonia, one might almost say in the whole of Spain. As the proprietor, Señor Godo, remarked to the writer, "As long as the Government is neutral the *Vanguardia* will be neutral." Its neutrality, like its independence of party, is not only a name but a fact, and appears to be the result of a considered policy, and a strong sense of responsibility. The example thus set is followed generally by the Press of the region, whose tone may be described as one of neutrality tempered by sympathy with France.This rule has exceptions, such as the Germanophil *Correo* and the *Liberator*, which, like its parent in Madrid, is strongly for the Allies. But the most exception is without doubt Señor E. Diaz-Betis, secretary of the Barcelona Daily Press Association. Day after day since the war began he has championed the Allied cause in the pages of the *Diario* with rare courage and persistence. As his articles were signed, well-informed, and pleasantly written, he soon attracted the attention of the Germans and their friends, who tried at first to bribe him into silence and then to evict him from his paper, and are now trying to get him into prison. He has been indicted no fewer than seven times on one frivolous pretext or another. In spite of the Public Prosecutor's request that he should be imprisoned for two years seven months and a day "for endangering the safety of the State," he has been already acquitted in two cases. The remaining five summonses are still to be heard.Insults to the Spanish Flag. Señor Diaz-Betis believes strongly in neutrality, but not at the price of Spanish dignity; and he daily urges the Government to exact reparation for the recent insults to the Spanish flag. In the *Diario* he records the fact that within a few hours of the torpedoing of the *Orion* Head German submarine officers were

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.  
(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I think it is regrettable that the Colonial Secretary should have sent to the Press a copy of his letter to me, on the subject of my interpolation in Council on Thursday last, without, at the same time, sending to the Press a copy of the letter in reply, which I sent to him a few minutes after 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon, in a cover which was marked "Urgent."

I, therefore, enclose a copy of that letter, from which it will be seen that the inference which the Government apparently wishes the public to draw, that I wilfully made a misstatement of fact and am adhering to it, is wholly

I take this opportunity of pointing out that my erroneous statement only applies to the question of whether 3 Sisters, or 2 Sisters only, were borne on the Estimates for 1915, under the heading, Kennedy Town Hospital.

Yours etc.,  
H. E. POLLOCK.  
Hongkong, August 5, 1916.(Enclosure.)  
Princes Buildings,  
4th August, 1916.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I much regret that I inadvertently misread the meaning of the Estimates for 1915, under the heading of Kennedy Town Hospital, with its reference to 1 Sister, followed by a reference to 2 Sisters, and I desire to express my sincere regret to His Excellency The Governor for the interpolation of my remark "That is not so," which was due to the above misreading.

If His Excellency wishes the above remark of mine to be omitted from the report in Hansard, I am quite agreeable to that course, and shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
(Sd) H. E. POLLOCK.

## THE ATSUTA MARU.

Aground in the Inland Sea.

The manager of the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha inform us that, owing to grounding in the Inland Sea, the sailing of the *s.s. Atsuta Maru*, scheduled to leave here on Thursday, the 10th inst. for Europe, may be delayed for a few days, and that the definite sailing date will be announced later.

## RUSSIA AND THE KING OF GREECE.

Press Dedications.

Petrograd, June 8.—A considerable stir has been caused in official quarters here by the publication in the *Bourse Gazette* of an article on Greece in which the opinion is expressed that the King of the Hellenes would do well to go away for a rest of some duration to some place better for his health than Athens. Russian newspapers generally are openly denouncing what one of them describes as the political folly of Greece to towards the Entente Powers, and insist on the adoption of most vigorous measures.The *Reich* observes that if the Bulgarians entered Greece as the result of an agreement with the Greek Government, the Entente Powers must draw the necessary and inevitable conclusion. The *Reich* says:—"Greece is in the camp of our enemies." The *Bourse Gazette* declares:—"We must take action without losing a minute to remind the Athenian courtiers of their duties to the Entente Powers, to whom Greece owes her very existence, as well as her prosperity."The *Novoye Vremya* considers the measures taken at Salonica insufficient, and calls upon the Entente Powers to bring the necessary pressure to bear at the Pireus and at Athens.

And what he says openly an increasing number of Spaniards are beginning to think. Señor Diaz-Betis, who has been invited to visit the Allied front in France and Flanders, is a young man, but he has travelled much, read much, and is an indefatigable worker. He means to write what he hopes will be the standard Spanish history of the war.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTHING CAN EXCEL

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## DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST  
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

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BALL ROOM,

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AT 9.20 P.M.

A portion of nett proceeds will

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FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAFUE"

Capt. W. KEASLEY, having

arrived from the Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their goods are

being landed at their risk into

the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

stored at Consignees risk and

expense.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged goods are to be left in the

godowns, where they will be

examined on THURSDAY, 10th

inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within fifteen days of the

steamer's arrival here, after

which date they cannot be

recognised.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

godowns, and all goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 10th

inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import permit signed by the

Superintendent of Imports and

Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of

Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions from the Liqui-

dators of CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.

to sell by Public Auction

on

SATURDAY &amp; MONDAY,

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dries, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

(Full Particulars from

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On view from 10th August

Terms:—Cash.

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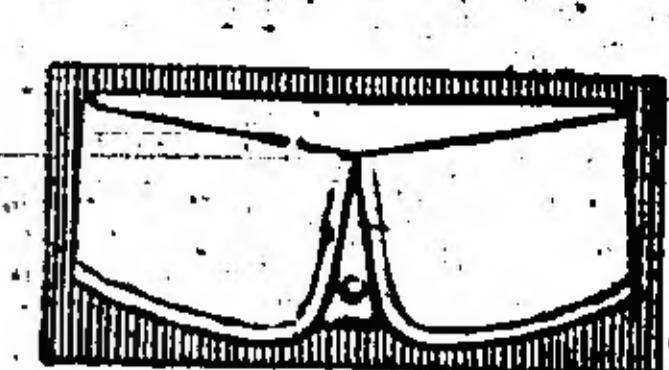
Hongkong, 5th August, 1916.

## Summits

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AS ILLUSTRATED.



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11th Aug.	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		
HANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	MALTA	about	Direct Service.
Kobe and Yoko-hama	Capt. C. C. Talbot	15th Aug.	
ONDON via Singapore, Pang. Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles	SOMALI	about	Direct Service.
Capt. L. D. Pinckney		15th Aug.	
HANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	NAMUR	about	Direct Service.
Capt. A. Collyer		27th Aug.	

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E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 5th Aug., 1916.



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For LONDON ..... Steamer City of Norwich Sails 5th Sept. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

The s.s. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: August 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodations for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Java-China-Japan Line, York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. Agents.

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## SHIPPING



**R.M.S.P.** THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.  
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,  
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ext. No. 10 Agents.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 14 Agents.

## NOTICES.

**WELLS FARGO & CO.**  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

**B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.**, Representatives.  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.**  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.**

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,  
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTIVE ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.

## WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

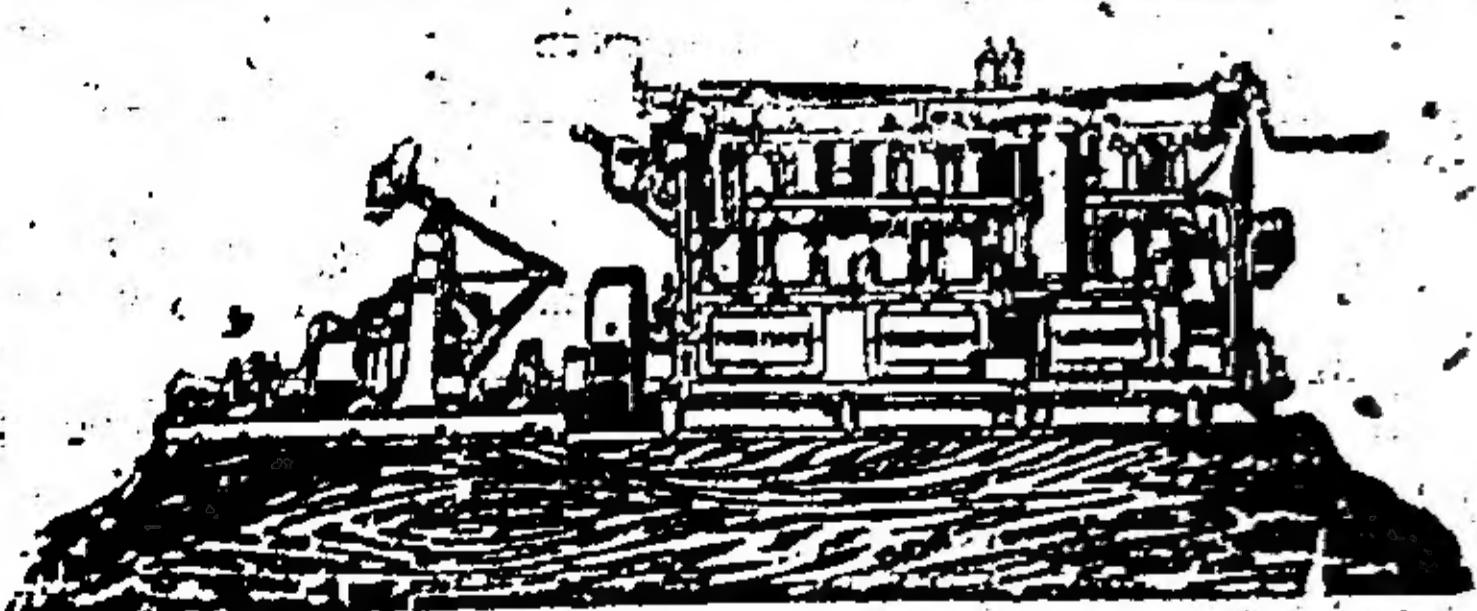
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—  
**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70'. Petrol 80'.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.  
or 12 noon at the Town Office.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Telegraphic Address—“TAIKOO DOCK.”

TELEPHONE No. 22.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Des- patched.
London via Ports	Atreus	B. & S.	7, Aug.
London via Cape Town	A'suta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
London via Ports	P. & O.	N. Y. K.	11, Aug.
Liverpool	Somali	P. & O.	15, Aug.
Liverpool	Euryades	B. & S.	19, Aug.
London via Ports	B. & S.	B. & S.	20, Aug.
London via Cape Town	Agamemnon	B. & S.	21, Aug.
Genoa	Heleus	S. T. & Co.	24, Aug.
London	Gisnyle	S. T. & Co.	Aug.
	C. of Norwich B. L. Ltd.	S. T. & Co.	5, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Kam'r M.	N. Y. K.	8, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	9, Aug.
Seattle via Japan	Talithyus	B. & S.	9, Aug.
San Francisco	Boston and New York	J.C.J. L.	11, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	C. of Naples	B. L. I. I. d.	12, Aug.
New York	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	16, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	Bolton C.	D. & Co.	26, Aug.
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	30, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	C. P. O. S.	6, Sept.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15, Aug.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Aug.
Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Hoibow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	5, Aug.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Port Courbet	Kweilin	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Agapenor	B. & S.	7, Aug.
Shanghai & Yokohama	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	8, Aug.
Kobe & Moji	Laisang	J. M. Co.	8, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Ililo	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	8, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Luochow	B. & S.	8, Aug.
Shanghai	Chihli	B. & S.	8, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Tientsing	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Shantung	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	11, Aug.
Shanghai	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	11, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Choyang	J. M. Co.	11, Aug.
Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Shanghai etc. to Yokohama	Loongseang	J. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Malta	B. & S.	15, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	K. Compion	B. & S.	16, Aug.
Shanghai and Kobe	Toss M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Singapore and Penang	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Proteus	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18, Aug.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Aug.
Batavia	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai	Titareem	J.C.J. L.	23, Aug.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'pow	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	24, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	S. Jacob	J.C.J. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Manila	Samur	P. & O.	27, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Titan	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.

## CONSIGNEES

## PANAMA FAR EAST LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship

## "HOWICK HALL."

Capt. G. C. BLACK, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented on or before the 18th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Postward Mail Steamers

MEDINA, with the Hongkong Mail of

the 30th June last arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The C. M. S. S. Co.'s CHINA left San

Francisco on August 1, and may be ex-

pected to arrive in Hongkong on August

28th instant.

The a.s. KARIMONI, of the Java

Pacific Line, having left Hongkong on

1st July, arrived at San Francisco on

4th August.

The a.s. TAIKEMBANG is expected

to arrive on the 7th inst., leaving for San Fran-

cisco on the 11th.

Steamers.

Pheuengren, Br. a.s. 1,063. Majia, 28th

July—Saigon, Rice—Yin se.

Prometheus, Nor. a.s. 1,027. Jolene, 29th

July—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Kweilin, Br. a.s. 1,073. McGarrett, 30th

July—Wei siwei, 24th July, Gen.—

B. & S.

Elgar, Nor. a.s. 975. Flingsalen, 31st July,

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE LAST TWO EPISODES OF THE

TO-NIGHT.

## "NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

"THE GREEN TRUNK."

A GOOD SET OF WAR PICTURES — "ROUND ABOUT ST. MIHEL" — "TRAINING WATCH DOGS."

AND

"THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN and FATTY in a Screaming Comedy.

## SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

11:00 a.m.	
H.K. Fire.	b. \$ 385.00.
Douglas.	s. \$ 136.00.
Indos-(Pref.)	sa. \$ 48.50.
Sugars.	a. \$ 115.00.
Kailans.	n. 31/-
Treuchs.	30/-
Urals.	34/-
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$ 82.00.
Shai Docks.	n. T 62.00.
Centrals.	b. \$ 98.00.
Land Invest.	b. \$ 99.50.
China L. & P.	b. \$ 4.50.
Dairy Farms.	sa. \$ 41.00.
Green Islands.	b. \$ 9.65.
Ropes.	sa. \$ 34.50.

## NORTH BORNEO.

Regulations Regarding Entry.

The following regulations governing the entry of persons into British North Borneo are published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:—

1. No person shall enter the State by sea other than at one of the following places declared as ports under Schedule II of "The Ports and Harbour (Consolidating) Ordinance, 1914":—

Lord Faringdon (Chairman), better remembered as Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway; was a member of the Tariff Commission, 1904.

Mr. B. P. Blackett, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Secretary to the Indian Finance and Currency Commission in 1913-14.

Sir W. H. Clark, was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has been a member of several financial and commercial inquiry committees.

Mr. F. Dudley Docker, Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway, Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co.

Mr. Gaspard Farer, Director of Baring Brothers.

Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, Financial Expert, and Deputy Chairman of the Sun Insurance Office.

Mr. F. Huth Jackson, Director of the Bank of England and President of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. Walter Leaf, one of the founders of the London Chamber of Commerce, member of the firm of Leaf and Co., and Deputy Chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank.

Hon. Algernon Mills, Director of the Central London and the Great Western Railway Companies.

Mr. J. H. Simpson.

Mr. R. Vassar Smith, Chairman of Lloyds Bank and Director of the Yorkshire Penny Bank.

Mr. Hartley Withers will act as secretary to the committee.

## GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

(a) in the case of deck passengers, a Certificate of nationality signed by a Consul or other proper authority and containing the name and description of the applicant, his destination, the name of vessel by which he is travelling and the date of sailing and such certificate shall have a photograph of the bearer so affixed as to obviate the possibility of its removal and the substitution therefor of another photograph.

(b) in the case of other passengers, a passport issued by competent authority and containing a description of the bearer, a photograph so affixed as to obviate the possibility of its removal and the visa of a British Consular Officer or other competent authority in the Country of embarkation.

4. No such certificates or passports shall be required in the case of bona fide natives of Brunei entering the State or in the case of persons bona fide the crew of vessels entering the waters of the State and departing therefrom in and with the vessel.

5. Passes will be issued by and subject to the discretion of the Chief Police Officer in Jesselton and Sandakan or an Officer deputed by them and, in other ports, by the Chief Customs Officer, provided that any person to whom, in the said exercise of his discretion, the issuing officer shall have refused to issue a pass, may appeal to the Resident of the Province in which the port is situated.

6. The fee to be levied, under Notification 93 of 1916, upon Customs and Inland Passes may, at the discretion of the Officer issuing passes under Section 5 hereof be remitted but shall, in all cases, be levied in the case of all persons entering the State for the purposes of trade.

7. Any breach of the rules under this Notification shall be punishable under Section 15 (i) of the Customs and Excise Ordinance, 1916, and any person committing a breach of these rules or obtaining a Customs and Inland pass by fraudulent means shall be liable to expulsion from the State under the provisions of Ordinance 6 of 1901.

## FINANCING TRADE.

Scheme to be Prepared by State Committee.

## A MEDICAL REPORT.

Kowloon and the New Territories.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose.

The Committee will consist of: Lord Faringdon (Chairman), better remembered as Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway; was a member of the Tariff Commission, 1904.

Mr. B. P. Blackett, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Secretary to the Indian Finance and Currency Commission in 1913-14.

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The number of cases treated at the Government Dispensary, Kowloon, shows a slight decrease on last year, but this is more than accounted for by a decrease of about 200 in the examinations required on engaging the new men for the staff of the railway and by a large decrease in the number of prophylactic injections of quinine owing to the decrease of malaria amongst the staff in the New Territories.

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## GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.

Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

## THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

How it was Marked in Hongkong.

The second anniversary of the Declaration of War was marked in Hongkong by services at St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church, as well as by a route march by units of the Police Reserve.

The service at St. John's Cathedral struck an appropriate note. There was not a large attendance, but those who assembled had obviously come in the spirit of seeking help for the performance of the great task the Allies have set themselves. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, accompanied by the Misses May, Major-General Ventris, a number of Military and Naval Officers and many well-known residents of the Colony.

To Queen Mary's Needwork Guild:—49 mosquito nets, 167 pillow cases, 90 cholera belts, 8 kimono bed jackets, 16 boots, 48 day shirts, 18 pair socks, 6 mufflers, 18 eye bandages, 9 operation stockings, 124 sheets, 51 night shirts, 77 pyjamas, 110 milk covers, 2 dressing gowns, 78 vermin shirts, 30 pair knee caps, 6 pair mittens, 25 caps.

To the Matron, The Hospital, Narrows Schools, Cairo:—4,508 rolled bandages, 62 stump bandages, 55 funnel many-tail bandages, 146 cotton many-tail bandages, 234 rolled bandages, 770 swabs, 1,404 swabs, 2 cushions, 11 razors, 31 box packs of cards, 30 tins of sweets.

A case has been received from Mrs. Tisdall, Amoy, containing:—57 Flannel many-tail bandages, 119 cotton many-tail bandages, 234 rolled bandages, 770 swabs, 1,404 swabs, 2 cushions, 11 razors, 31 box packs of cards, 30 tins of sweets.

From Mrs. Kerr, Iloilo:—4,178 bandages.

The Association are very much indebted to Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Van Rees, Mr. Bridges, Ladies Recreation Club for their kind gifts of sweets; also to the Central Agency Co. for 3 gross white cotton and 1 gross crochet cotton.

ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

Proposed Removal from Register.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that the registration of the fifteen specified trade marks has expired and that they will be removed from the Register of Trade Marks on the 30th day of August, 1916, unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before that date.

The proprietors of the trade mark are Fl. Pojzzi and Company, K. K. priv. Zundwaren Fabrik, in Deutsch Landesberg near Graz, and the date of expiration of registration is July 30, 1916.

were the principal ailments.

Some sanitary improvements have been effected during the year.

Police Force.

The health of the Police force has been satisfactory and the stations on the mainland and islands have been visited at different times. Two cases of enteric fever have been brought to my notice, one on No. 4 Police Launch and one at Ping Shan. The latter station had been visited only a few days previously and certain recommendations made with regard to the water supply.

At the Kowloon Dispensary, 5,553 cases were seen, 90 physical examinations made for the Railways Department, and 150 successful vaccinations performed. Last year the figures were 5,327, 280, and 135 respectively.

During the year 4,724 prescriptions were dispensed—4,888 in 1914.

The greater number of patients are Indians but I am informed that the proportion of Chinese continues to increase. There exists a considerable objection amongst the Chinese to having to go across the harbour to Victoria for hospital treatment.

## THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

How it was Marked in Hongkong.

The second anniversary of the Declaration of War was marked in Hongkong by services at St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church, as well as by a route march by units of the Police Reserve.

The service at St. John's Cathedral struck an appropriate note. There was not a large attendance, but those who assembled had obviously come in the spirit of seeking help for the performance of the great task the Allies have set themselves. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, accompanied by the Misses May, Major-General Ventris, a

## DANGERS OF THE HOUSE FLY.

## ITS LIFE HISTORY AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

The following article is issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, having been written by Mr. Ernest E. Austen, Assistant in the Department of Entomology (Natural History):—

The familiar but often dangerous little creature to which Linnaeus gave the name *Musca domestica* is one of the most widely distributed of all insects, since, owing to its close association with and dependence upon man, it has been carried about the world in ships and trains, and is now found practically everywhere. Possessing in a remarkable degree the power of adapting itself to its surroundings, it flourishes in the Tropics as well as in temperate regions.

The House-Fly is usually about a quarter of an inch in length, and is mouse-grey in colour, with the thorax (middle part of the body) marked with four narrow black stripes, and the sides of the abdomen (hind part of the body) more or less buff in the male, and frequently in the female also. In the male House-Fly the space between the eyes, as seen from above, is scarcely one-fifth of the total width of the head, but in the female the corresponding space is nearly one-third of the diameter of the head. The proboscis, or tube through which the insect sucks up its food, ends in a pair of fleshy lobes, and when not in use is folded away into a cavity on the under side of the head. Lastly, it may be noted that one of the long veins (the so-called fourth longitudinal vein) in each wing is, near the tip of the wing, sharply-elbowed in such a way that the end of this vein almost meets that of the vein in front of it.

In the British Islands, in addition to the true House-Fly, certain other species of flies more or less resembling it in general appearance often occur in the living-rooms of houses: these are the Lesser House-Fly (*Fannia canicularis*, L.), a smaller and more slenderly built insect, with a silvery-white face in the male sex, and without a conspicuously elbowed vein near the tip of each wing, which makes its appearance somewhat earlier in the year, and may still be seen in living-rooms so late as November, when the true House-Fly has usually disappeared); *Muscinia stabulans*, Fio., and *Stomoxys calcitrans*, L. The latter of these species often met with even in the centres of large towns, though commoner in the suburbs and found almost everywhere in the country—is a blood-sucking fly which is sometimes mistaken for *Musca domestica*, with the result that the House-Fly is occasionally alleged to have inflicted a bite, although its proboscis is merely adapted for sucking and is quite incapable of piercing the skin.

Though agreeing with the House-Fly in length, *Stomoxys calcitrans* is of a somewhat broader and more thick-set shape, and may readily be distinguished from *Musca domestica* by the character of its proboscis, which is rigid and slender, and is always visible, projecting like an awl horizontally in front of the head. In colour, *Stomoxys calcitrans* is darkish grey, and its abdomen, which has no buff-coloured patches on the sides, is spotted with dark brown; the fourth-longitudinal vein in the wing of this fly, although somewhat bent up at the end, is not sharply elbowed as in the House-Fly, and, consequently, its termination is distinctly separated from that of the preceding vein.

*Muscinia stabulans* is, as a rule, of larger dimensions than any of the flies already mentioned, and its length often considerably exceeds a quarter of an inch. Its general coloration is dark grey, and its abdomen is without

definite spots. The extreme tip of the middle part of the body and a portion of each leg are more or less distinctly tinged with a cinnamon-colour; the proboscis when not in use is invisible from above; and in the wing the end of the fourth longitudinal vein is not elbowed, and converges but slightly towards that of the vein before it.

As a general rule accumulations of fermenting horse-manure form the chief breeding-places of the House-Fly, but although this insect lays its eggs by preference in horse-manure, it will also breed in other excrementitious substances and in decaying and fermenting organic matter of various kinds, such as is often present in aspits and larger deposits of house-refuse. The dull, chalky-white eggs are about 1/25th to 1/20 of an inch in length, and are laid in small masses generally in crevices in the material that is to supply the maggots (or larvae) with food. A single female House-Fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at one time, and may deposit five or six such batches of eggs during its life. The rate of development varies greatly, depending upon several factors such as the temperature of the food-material and of the air, and the character of the food; in the British Islands however, it has been found that in very hot weather the progeny of a House-Fly may be laying eggs about three weeks after the eggs from which they themselves developed were deposited. The eggs hatch into white, footless maggots, which when full-grown are a little under half an inch in length the chrysalis or pupal stage is passed within a dark reddish-brown, barrel-shaped puparium or shell, from which the fly emerges by splitting off a cap at one end.

In winter the persistence of the species is apparently secured by the survival, in bake-houses, kitchens, stables, and other suitable retreats, of flies which are the parents of the earliest broods of the following season. In the British Islands these latter usually commence to make their appearance in June, though as a rule it is not until the following month that the numbers of flies begin to show a marked increase. Generally speaking, in the absence of local conditions specially favourable to the breeding of the insects in abnormal numbers at an earlier period than usual (as at Postwick, near Norwich, in June and July, 1910), House-Flies in the United Kingdom are most numerous in the months of August and September, but they are often still common in October, and sometimes even in November. The occasional local occurrence of House-Flies in such numbers as to constitute a veritable "plague" is generally traceable to one or more of the following factors:—(1) Exceptional meteorological conditions favouring abnormally rapid development; (2) the local abundance of breeding-places and of food-supplies for the maggots or larvae; (3) the presence, in the immediate vicinity, of a "tip" or dumping-ground for dust-bin refuse, on which, with the refuse, are continually being deposited large numbers of larvae and pupae, which have developed from eggs originally laid in a number of different centres.

Since the House-Fly breeds, as we have seen, in dung-hills and refuse-heaps, and during its adult life alights and feeds indiscriminately upon human excreta as well as upon human food, it is obvious that grave results may ensue when House-Flies and certain forms of disease exist together. Much has been written in recent years with reference to House-Flies and the spreading of various human diseases of bacterial origin, and, although the experimental evidence is far from being complete, there can be no

doubt that, under certain conditions, these insects act as carriers of cholera, typhoid fever, and tropical dysentery, which in connection with other maladies, such as infantile or summer diarrhoea, the House-Fly at present rests under grave suspicion. Since this fly is incapable of biting, its action as a disease-carrier is contaminative, and therefore very different from that of an African Tsetse-Fly or a malaria-carrying Mosquito, which is armed with a piercing proboscis. The germs of disease, if conveyed by a House-Fly, are carried on the exterior of its legs, wings, head or body, or, as is more usually the case, in the insect's crop or intestine, and may subsequently be deposited on food or other substance. When themselves liable to contamination with disease-causing organisms, House-Flies therefore become a serious menace to health; the insect should consequently be regarded as a dangerous enemy, which should be destroyed and kept in check by every possible means.

The potentialities of the House-Fly as a disease-disseminator should not be allowed to settle upon persons suffering from infections or contagious disease. Rigorous precautions should, of course, be taken to prevent House-Flies from coming into contact with the spouts of consumptives, or with the evacuations from cases of cholera, typhoid fever, summer diarrhea, and other intestinal disorders. No system of sanitary control can be regarded as efficient, which allows flies to have access to material containing the germs of disease.

## THE KIPLING STORIES.

## III.—Ravages and Repairs.

[Below we give the third and last of the series of copyright articles by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the exploits of British submarines. It is called from the *Manchester Guardian*.]

Before we pick up the further adventures of H.M. Submarine E 14 and her partner E. 11, here is what you might call a cutting-out affair in the Sea of Marmora which E 12 (Lieutenant-Commander K. M. Bruce) put through quite on the old lines.

Temporary accumulations of horse-manure should if possible be stored in fly-proof pits, while kitchen refuse should be deposited in completely closed receptacles, into which it should be impossible for flies to crawl.

House-Fly maggots, like many other Dipterous larvae, are tenacious of life, and although

they can be killed, at any rate experimentally, by mixing with the manure or garbage in which

they are feeding substances such as chloride of lime or sulphate of iron in solution, there are

various practical difficulties in the way of such methods.

In practice, therefore, the most important and effective means of preventing House-Flies from breeding is the systematic removal, during the months from

May to October inclusive, of all

deposits of stable-manure and household dustbin or ashpit refuse at least once a week.

Since, as has recently been shown,

House-Flies are capable of flying to a distance of 1,700 yards, no

municipal depot, contractor's

dumping ground or "tip," where

household refuse is allowed to

remain for any length of time,

should, if any other arrangement is possible, be established or

permitted to exist within one

mile of the nearest habitations.

Of the various means of destroying House-Flies in rooms, those commonly in use are too well known to require mention.

Flies on the wing may readily be knocked down and killed by

means of a kind of racket of

flexible wire-gauze (known as a

"fly-killer"), provided with a

wooden handle and obtainable

from ironmongers. The best

ready-made fly-traps other than

ordinary fly-papers, are probably

the "balloons" constructed of

wire-gauze, and "tangle-food"

tapes or other contrivances coated

with a sticky gum. Good results

are said to have been obtained by

the use of a dilution of formalin

in water, in the proportion of a

teaspoonful of water. To make

it more attractive to flies, the

dilution may be sweetened with

sugar or mixed with milk, and a

spoon-plate or other shallow vessel

should then be partially filled

with the mixture in the evening,

and allowed to stand through the

night on a table in a room in

which flies are troublesome.

Provided that all other liquids

which from the insects could

drink have been removed or

securely covered, the flies will

sip the mixture in the early morning, and a little later may be swept up dead a short distance away. Formalin-diluted to the extent mentioned is not dangerous to man, and this method may be used without hesitation even where food is exposed.

It is said that paraffin, if rubbed on the surfaces and bars of the window, will kill all the flies in a room; this method at any rate possesses the merits of simplicity and cheapness.

So far as possible, human food—especially such substances as milk and sugar, which are especially attractive to these insects—should always be protected from flies by covers of wire-gauze or muslin, and House-Flies should not be allowed to settle upon persons suffering from infections or contagious disease. Rigorous precautions should, of course, be taken to prevent House-Flies from coming into contact with the spouts of consumptives, or with the evacuations from cases of cholera, typhoid fever, summer diarrhea, and other intestinal disorders. No system of sanitary control can be regarded as efficient, which allows flies to have access to material containing the germs of disease.

close to the well-gunned and

attentive beach, or the equally

continuous attacks on armed

ships of every kind. Whatever

else might be going on there was

always the problem how to

arrange for the crews of sunk

ships. If a dhow has no small

boats and you cannot find one

handy you have to take the crew

aboard, where they are horribly

hung up in the wires and stays

of a net. She saw them through

the conning-tower scuttles at a

depth of 80 ft.—one wire however

round the gun, another round the

conning tower, and so on.

There was a continuous crackly

of small explosions overhead

she thought were charges aimed

by the guard-boats who watch

the net. She considered her

position for awhile backed, got

up speed, barged ashore, and

shone through the whole affair in

one wild surge. Imagines the

roof of a navigable cottage after

it has snapped telegraph lines

with its chimney, and you will

get a small idea of what happens

to the hull of a submarine when

she uses her gun to break wire

hawsers with.

E 2 (Commander D. Stock) carried an externally mounted gun which, while she was diving up the Dardanelles on business, got hung up in the wires and stays of a net. She saw them through

the conning-tower scuttles at a depth of 80 ft.—one wire however

round the gun, another round the conning tower, and so on.

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with its chimney, and you will

get a small idea of what happens

to the hull of a submarine when

she uses her gun to break wire

hawsers with.

E 2's gun did its best to knock

the heart out of them all. She

had to shift the wretched thing

twice; once because the bolts that

held it down were smashed (the

wire hawser must have pretty

well pulled it off its seat), and

again because the hull beneath it

leaked on pressure. She went

down to make sure of it. But

she drilled and tapped and

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



## DON'T WORRY!



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT CAN

SUPPLY SUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR YOUR TABLE.

CORNED BEEF.

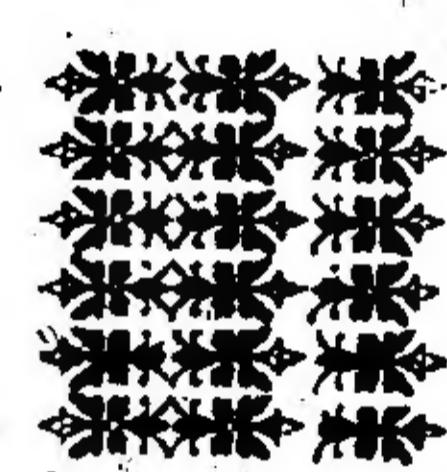
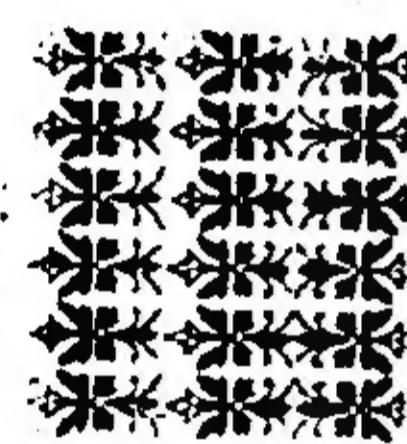
CORNED PORK.

SAUSAGES ALL KINDS.

PRESSED BEEF

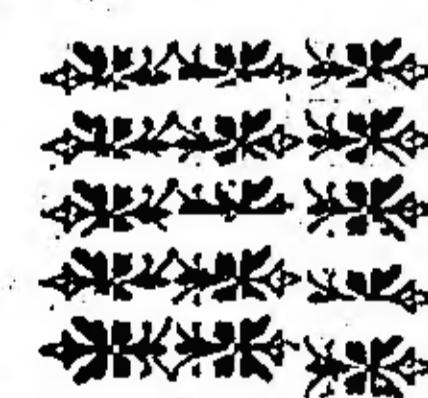
COOKED HAM

PORK PIES &c. &c.



## ALWAYS ON HAND.

RABBITS, HARES, FILLET HADDOCK,  
KIPPERS, SMOKED HAM, BACON,  
FRESH AND AUSTRALIAN BEEF,  
MUTTON AND LAMB.



THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

To-day Closing Price	STOCK.	1915. Number of Shares	Far Value Paid Up	Highest Lowest	1915. Highest to Date	1916. Lowest to Date	1916. Last Dividend and Date
	<b>Banks.</b>						
n. 4770	H.K. & Sh. Banking Corp.	120,000 \$125 all	845 Sept.	785 May	820 725		Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 1395	Marine Insurances.						Final of 47/- a/c 1914. Interim of \$18/- a/c 1915.
n. t. 155	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000 £15 £5	180 April	145 Jan.	180 162		Interim Div. of 12 1/2 p.c. for a/c 1915.
n. 4920	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,000 \$250 100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005 \$880		Final of \$20/- and bonus of \$10 making \$60/- for 1914 and Interim of \$30/- for 1915.
n. ex 73,260	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000 \$100 60	180 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 240		Final of \$15/- mak. \$18/- for 1914 & Int. of 46 for 1915.
b. \$154 ss. \$385	Fire Insurance.						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8000 ss. 8000	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. & Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 20 8,000 \$250 20	163 Aug. 420 Sept.	1274 April 385 Jan.	168 152 420 367	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1914 \$27 for 1914	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8224	Shipping.						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 81363	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$50 all	104 Dec.	234 Mar.	137 106	\$5.00 Interim a/c 1915/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8224	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000 \$15 all	234 May	19 Dec.	24 17	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. 8132	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) Preferred	60,000 £5 all	172 Dec.	624 Jan.	190 171	Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/1, payable 11/8/16.	
b. 848	Shell T'port & T'ing Co. Ltd.	3,797,611 £1 all	94/6- June	75/ Jan.	109- 86/6	Final of 5/- (Coupon 26) making in all 7/- for year 1915 \$1.65 per share and bonus of 45 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 435	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000 \$1 all	93/4 Oct.	23 July	41 35	\$12 for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 81152	Refineries.						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 81152	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 100	\$12 for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 840	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000 \$100 all	164 Aug.	134 Jan.	44 28	\$5 for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
	<b>Mining.</b>						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. 31	Kailan Mining Admin'nt.	600,000 £1 all	35/ April	30/ Dec.	36/9 26	Interim Div. of 1/- nett a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 7.)	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 4250	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000 £1 all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	3.35 1.70	1/2 for 1909	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 39/6	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000 £1 all	25/ Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6 20/	1/- interim s/c 1916 paid 31.5.16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 35/6	Ural Caspian.	796,666 £1 all	43/ April	25/ Jan.	38/9 31/6	1/- interim 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
	<b>Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &amp;c.</b>						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. 1824	H'kong & K.W. & Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$50 all	82 Oct.	65 April	84 71	\$3.50 for year 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8127	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ltd.	69,000 \$50 all	99 Oct.	56 Mar.	130 78	\$5 dividend for year 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. d. t. 69	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	35,700 £100 all	63/2 Sept.	4 July	85 59	Tls. 7/- for year ending 30.4.16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. t. 83	Shai & H'kew. W. Co., Ltd.	36,000 £100 all	100 Dec.	8 April	98 81	Tls. 3 for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
	<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 8118	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$50 all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 107	Int. div. of \$3/- for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. 8100	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000 \$100 all	114 Jan.	103/2 Dec.	103/2 100	35 cents for year 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 8625	H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000 \$10 all	73/4 Jan.	6 July	7.10 6.40	35 cents for year 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 838	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$50 20	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	37/4 37/4	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
sa. d. t. 94	Shanghai Land.	58,000 £100 all	97 Mar.	107 Dec.	107 90	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. x. d. 888	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500 \$50 all	68/4 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 77	Int. div. of \$3/- for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 898	H'kong Central Estates Cotton Mills.	10,000 \$100 all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103 97	Int. div. of \$3/- for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. t. 140	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000 £50 all	180 July	117 Jan.	155 130	Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. t. 13/4	Kung Yik.	10,000 £10 all	161 July	111 Feb.	151 113	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. t. 65	Lau Kung Mow.	8,000 £100 all	90/4 Sept.	72 Jan.	71 63	Tls. 12 for 1913	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. t. 93	Shanghai Cotton.	40,000 £50 all	100 May.	77 Jan.	94 81	Dividend of Tls. 6 & bonus Tls. 1/4 for year ending 30.6.15	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. t. 5	Yangtzeopus.	175,000 £5 all	61	63/4	61 5	7/2 cents for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 884	Miscellaneous.						Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8460	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000 \$12 all	114 Apr.	95 May	10.35 8.45	7/2 cents for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8870	China Light, Power Co., Ltd.	50,000 \$5 all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90 4.30	7/2 cents for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 4032	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000 \$10 all	74 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10 8.40	70 cts. for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8725	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000 74 6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 29	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 5051	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000 \$10 all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	10.70 8.65	60 cts. for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8160	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$10 all	45 Oct.	38/2 Feb.	50/ 43	\$2.25 for year 29/2/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 834	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500 \$22 all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 160	\$11 div. for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8700	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$10 all	34/ Dec.	25 Jan.	41 30	\$2 div. & \$1.00 bonus for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 2634	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000 5/- all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.10 5/4	7/2 cents for 1915	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 848	Langkate.	26,000 £10 all	43/2 May	35 Mar.	40/ 25	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on £1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8080	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old Do. New)	25,000 £10 all	10/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25 92	25 cts. for year ending 31.5/16	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/1, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
b. 8080	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old Do. New)	50,000 £10 all	1.00 Mar.	85 Oct.	85 60	\$1	

